Baptarous Moments in the Lives of Twentyone Small Men and Women in a Kindergarten. Which Is a Hotbed for the Growth of This Delightful Malady.

Peter Panitis, the latest thing in children's diseases, rages with increasing violence. A certain kindergarten on West End avenue is a hotbed for the growth of this delight-

ful seizure. Twenty-one little girls and boys, techpically known as from the best families. attend this kindergarten. They are such an altogether toothsome twenty-one that cannibal would have delirium tremens of intoxicating rapture at the mere sight

The entire twenty-one have Peter Panitis in its most aggravated form. There was once a time when they pleaded for the privilege of plaiting straws. They revelled n games from the kindergarten book. They sang songs-about seeds and rain

and spring and so forth. Times are changed since Peter Pan came to town. Now they make Peter Pan hats from colored paper. They march to Peter Pan music. They learn to keep time to the tick-tock of the Crocodile. They make queer things out of clay and they assert the same to be images of Nana, the

dog nurse. Everything has to have a Peter Pan label to it if it is to attract their attention. but more than all the rest they love to play "Peter Pan." They actually do play A SUN reporter saw them do it.

It was after the opening exercises. The children had condescended to sing a prayer or two in spite of the fact that neither fairies nor pirates nor even Peter Pan himself was mentioned in them. As soon as the Amen was decently pronounced the chorus

"Miss Sterling! You said we might play Peter Pan'!" *Well, then, let us see if you can be fairles.

David, can you be a fairy?" Whereupon small David cautiously lifted his little chair, tiptoed away with it and set it down against the wall as carefully as if he were treading on eggs. The rest followed suit. It certainly was an ingenious scheme for getting twenty-one children to be as quiet as mice. They came back to the teacher, their faces glow-

ing with eagerness. "Miss Sterling, was I a fairy?" they demanded with breathless anxiety.

The next thing was to make a fairy ring so that everything would be real. This they achieved by forming a circle, lightly shuffling their little feet for a minute, then breathing into improvised dancing. Aha! The fairy ring was formed.

Now for the play. Miss Sterling, with folded arms and bent brow, becomes a stage manager. She stalks up and down a moment, scanning the faces, which quiver with eagerness.

'Umm!" she mutters-and they thrill visibly. "Hum!" and they clutch themselves with both arms, for very fear of exploding

with excitement. Oh, one can't tell it all; but it would be fine if one could paint the picture when the parts are given out. 'How many would like to be Peter Pan?

demands the stage manager. Every hand, save only one, goes up. If you want to put your money on a sure thing you can bet that Katharine's chubby

fist is clenched behind her back. Katharine-who by some sad freak of fortune has never seen the play-has nevertheless conceived a perfect passion for Nana, the dog nurse. Catch her putting up her hand to be even Peter Pani No,

think!" admonishes the stage "Those who want to be anything else-the Pirate or the Crocodile or

Wendy-don't put up yous hands to be Peter Pan." There is a gradual thinning of the hand display.

"Five who want to be Peter Pan. . right. Now, how many--" "I want to be the dawg," remarks Kath-

arine, anxiously. "--how many want to be the Pirate! One, two, three. Three want to be-"I want to be the dawy," comes a reminder

from Katharine. "Three want to be the pirate. Now how many want to be-('I want to be the DAWG,' sotto voce)-Wendy? Two. Now, then, who will be the Lost Boys?" Dead silence.

"Nobody want to be the Lost Boys!" Uh-huh! Nobody wanted to be the Lost

Rive but-"I want to be the Dawg!" from a quarter which shall be nameless

You would have thought that hungry legions lay in wait to snatch at the rôle of Nana. As a matter of fact not another soul seemed to feel any drawing whatever toward it, but Katharine meant to take no chances

It was all arranged in short order and with a degree of harmony which would have given a real stage manager the surprise of his life. Those who were not selected for parts were scheduled as the audience. They were often of great assistance in prompting the actors, which they did not hesitate to do.

The stage was set for the first act, the twenty-one having decided-to the intense relief of Nana-to begin with the beginning. As they do not have time to do the entire play at once, they sometimes begin at the middle and sometimes at the end; or in other

words, with the last act A little chair was placed in front of the grate. A plate was put on the floor. Three beds were formed by placing chairs to-

Tinker Bell could be heard rehearsing in an adjoining room, to which she had retired for the sake of invisibility. The great moment had arrived. The play began.

Dropping upon all fours, her little petticoats at the pertest of angles, Nana goes out of the room, returning almost immedistely bearing between her little gleaming first teeth-she is only about 6-a towel, which she hangs over the back of the chair on the hearth. She returns for something which is playing the rôle of palamas, but

Then she goes after Michael, who, protesting that he won't be bathed, he won't bathed, nevertheless is borne off upon her back. John and Wendy are corralled in turn, but do not ride on Nana's back, owing to exigencies of size.

They do it all; the tantrum of Father, who can't tie his cravat (Mother ties it in weird bow under his left ear); the episode of the medicine-a great scene, wherein Nana takes refuge in high dudgeon under every low table in lieu of a kennel.

Finally comes the entrance of Peter Pan himself. By good luck there is a window opening upon a porch, and just before the moment for Peter Pan to appear he neighbors are doubtless amazed to ee Master Sanger Jordan hurriedly step orth thereon.

isn't the real thing.

out there than the twenty children (for Tinker Bell is peeping through the curtains) are to see him come in again with a flying leap, borne up by the careful arms of the teacher. They may be more surprised, but they can't be half as delighted.

Then follows the search for the shadow. Tinker Bell meanwhile performing prodigies with a sleigh bell behind the curtain. The shadow found—it is of greenish tissue paper -Peter Pan essays unsuccessfully to stick it on with soan.

Then Louise, that is to say Wendy, wakes up and sews it on, to the evident discomfort, heroically endured, of the plucky Peter Pan, who forthwith does a shadow danceabsolutely original, and the more delightful on that account—in the sunshine which accommodatingly pours in at the window.

John-he calls himself Jawn-and Michael meanwhile slumber upon their three chairs apiece, until arrives the rapturous moment the enjoyment of which alone induced Jawn to take the part anyway. When it comes ne rolls off his chairs—that is to say, out of bed-with a mastery of technique denoting much practice.

Michael comes to life, too, and the whole delicious affair winds up with the four actors flying (assisted by two teachers) to the window en route to Never-Never Land. When they were all in again and the window came down-k'bunk!-anybody listening might have heard twenty-five deep sighs that it was all over.

"Twenty-five sighs?" you say.

"And only twenty-one children?" Quite so. If you had been there it would have been twenty-six sighs.

SUBWAY ETIQUETTE.

One Rule Forbids Men to Give Women Seats Between Certain Hours.

A woman who has travelled up and down between the Bridge and Harlem every week day since the subway was opened, using the express trains only, has formulated a code of subway seat etiquette which her friends are studying with interest and

It is not considered good form for a man to offer a seat to a woman in a subway express train. The young woman has come to this conclusion after months of close observation. The men on whose acts she bases her opinion include some more or less conspicuous in the social, political, professional and business annals of the town, men who are expensively clad, look well fed and able bodied, men, in short, who show no indication whatever of physical exhaustion.

"Repeatedly," said the woman, "I have got in at the Bridge to find almost every seat occupied by men from the Wall Street district, each fortified with a newspaper, and on one occasion I was the only passenger standing while fifteen men-I counted them-seven on one side, eight on the other, occupied seats on either side of that end of the car.

"It was that circumstance which set me to keeping tabs on the code of manners practised by men in the subway trains, and these are some of the rules of etiquette practised by them which I have worked

"Unless a woman is very old and decrepit or is carrying a baby, don't budge.
"No matter if dozens of men are sitting and two women standing, don't budge. It takes only about five minutes to cover the distance between the Bridge and Fourteenth street, and the chances are about even that the women who are standing will get out there or that some of the seated passengers will get out and thus create vacant seats. And the crowd of women who pour in at Fourteenth street will be sure to get seats at Forty-second street if they don't leave the cars at that point, and six minutes at most covers the distance to the Grand Central

"I actually heard a young man reasoning the matter out after that fashion when taken to task by a woman," explained the formulator of the subway code of manners. other of the rules is this:

"Don't discriminate between a pretty and a plain woman, and in order to avoid temptation-keep your eyes fixed on a newspaper.

"Between 9 and 10 in the morning and and 5 in the afternoon well dressed men are most in evidence in the subway express are most in evidence in the subway express trains, and it is the exception when a man occupying a seat during those hours raises his eyes from his newspaper when a woman stands near him. Every man of them is likely to scan passengers as they enter the car, then drop his eyes quickly as the standees approach and keep them dropped.

"It is different in the local trains and in the express trains carlier and later in the dear when the car are a minimed to the gyard. day, when the cars are jammed to the guard rails with men and women, many of whom are well acquainted with physical toil. At such times the subway code is a little more liberal in the matter of giving seats

to women. "Other rules in the code of subway eti-"Occupy a whole seat and refuse to move along to make room for one more to sit.

"When entering a car sit down in the first vacant seat even if a woman is directly behind you or at your side.

"If you doubt the correctness of this ode just travel up and down town for one month or less on a subway express train at the hours I have named and keep your eyes open," is what the woman tells doubt-ing listeners.

WORK FOR ARMY OFFICERS. Colleges Where They Learn to Make Trenches and Suspension Bridges.

Leavenworth correspondence Dayton Daily News Persons who think officers of the Regular army have nothing to do but sit around their clubs attired in their nattiest uniforms enjoying life would doubtless be surprised to see them minus blouses and starched collars swinging axes, hewing timber for trestle

bridges, digging trenches with pick and shovel, carrying sod for fascine revertments and making palisades in time of peace.

There are three colleges at Fort Leavenworth for the instruction of army officers in the colleges at Fort Leavenworth for the instruction of army officers in the colleges at Fort Leavenworth for the instruction of army officers in the colleges at Fort Leaven with the col the art of war-the infantry and cavalry school, the signal school and the staff college All are under the supervision of Brig.-Gen. J. Franklin Bell, aided by a body of officers,

designated as a personal staff. One interesting feature of the college course is the engineering department, where the student officers have to do real work and have no enlisted men to aid them in any manner. In this they are called upon to construct lying, kneeling and standing trenches, palisades, fascine and gabions, revertments or sandbags and loopholes of sod on parapet, wire entanglements, bridges with framed trestles on land and water, trestle bridges of round timbers, bridges of canvas pontoons, barrel and log rafts, double lock spar bridges with trestle approaches, bridges with wooden pontoons and with pile trestles and a flying

The suspension bridge is 100 feet long between two supporting towers. Two of the bridges, with reserve equipage wooden pontoons, are each of twelve bays and 240 feet long. Each bridge is tested by driving a loaded army wagon across it. The fiying bridge, to carry troops across streams too wide to be bridged, was constructed on the Missouri River. It is made by sinking a large stone, to which a cable is attached. Pontoons, either two or three, or long rafts are attached to the cable, and the current is made to force the raft across the stream means of a rudder placed at a certain

The officers are taken to different parts of the big reservation, and in charge of their instructors build trenches and bridges, the majority of which are left standing. They have been viewed by high army officers and pronounced perfect in every detail.

DULES FOR THE WRITING GAME.

Wrinkles That Will Give the Youngest Author an Appearance of Age.

BY W. PETT RIDGE.

Few games can be played well and successfully without some knowledge of the rules affecting them, and to each belongs a separate set. The wise know this; the foolish are not aware.

The foolish, having acquired some dexterity in playing snap, sit down with confidence to engage in their first game of bridge, and, rising later from the chair, attribute their losses to a want of luck. The wise, on the other hand, first study "Bridge, or How to Make a Fairly Honest Income, and "Aces, or How to Wear Them With the New Sleeves," and "Thoughtless Partners, a Few Choice Ejaculations of Contempt." Thanks to this preliminary course of study, the novice approaches the table with an easy confidence which permits him to be mistaken for an old and wily player.

I wish to point out that, similarly, the greatest error any can commit who are just beginning to write is to make it obvious that they are just beginning to write. For which reason here are some wrinkles which shall give to the youngest an appearance

of age. Short stories are easier to write than novels, and do not take so long; this is mainly because of the difference in the number of words. In short stories it is unnecessary that a considerable space of time should elapse, and you are thereby saved the necessity of altering gradually the appearance of your characters by lengthening skirts, introduction of standcollars, touch of gray in hair, trouble with dentist.

As the people are at the first word of a short story, so they can be at the three thousandth; a change may be effected in the heart, but the features need not alter. The beginner will probably take love as a motive for the early efforts, and I can shut my eyes and see the first lines:

"All was bustle and hurry at Euston station. Doors of compartments were being closed; folk on the platform accepted the appeals of officials to stand back with the air of those suffering from temporary

"Lady Hartwright had ensconced herself in a corner seat of a corridor carriage, and was idly turning over the pages of the current number of the Graphic. The train was indeed on the point of moving when a well built figure suddenly ran across from the booking office and, grasping the brass handle of the door * * *

This is an elementary study, and I need scarcely say how it should be dealt with. The most popular method is to make the two dislike each other intensely at first.

After Willesden Junction she will glance at the address on his valise, and discover, with a start, that he is the very person she has been asked to meet at Westeringbury Castle. If the writer cannot conveniently bring them into conversation in any other way, there is no objection to a railway accident; a railway accident is as good as anything for bringing people together.

She may be allowed at this point to lose her memory, unless such a procedure is likely to make the story too long. The author must in a story of this kind make some preliminary inquiries, for, owing to the requirements of the Board of Trade, railway disasters can no longer be made to occur without the exercise of care, ingenuity and trouble.

Also, the writer must learn his A, B, C. A while ago a distinguished lady novelist caused a passenger to book at Cambridge for London, and to arrive at Paddington. A story teller a year or two ago made his heroine take ticket at Charing Cross for righton, and she was in a hurry, too.

In more sentimental mood, the pen of the beginner will go naturally to the plot of a husband returning after many years of absence only to find his wife, assuming the worst-or best-has married again. In using this I recommend that the first

husband's name should not be given as Enoch. There is also in the inkstand the plot of

husband and wife divided—the result of a chance word; nothing more-the two deciding to leave each other; farewell words. a pressure of the hand in the hall, a giving up of latchkey; at the last moment a little fiannelette robed child comes down the staircase, one step at a time. The best authorities favor allowing the

youngster in effecting the reconciliation to say nothing; this in consequence of the difficulty of converting children's talk into the printed word without giving it the appearance of the conversation of some extinct race of red Indians. "What's oo a-doin' of, daddee?" and other remarks in similar dialect are calculated, as politicians say, to cloud the point at issue.

The Herodian method of causing tears by wilful murder of the first born is one to be avoided on account of its cheapness. The trend toward disaster is natural, for in spite of luxurious paragraphs concerning noomes of humorous writers, the new pen invariably starts in a direction that is bound to lead to melancholy.

The new pen has such a relish of the chance of creating trouble that it cannot resist taking advantage of the earliest opportunity. A story was sent to me the other day for comment by a lady young enough to give her age after the signature; it measured about four sheets of foolscap, and the incidents were of such a nature as to put fresh heart into any struggling undertaker, and to make insurance offices revise their terms.

It must be the sensation of a new power which carries the new pen away, the fine rapturous feeling that it can create life and cancel life. Even the practised writer may sometimes run amuck, and the editor of a

journal which recently published a serial story concerning life in the northern seas found among his correspondence a pathetic

letter from a reader. "Dear sir," said the communication, "are you aware that in the story brought to a conclusion in the latest issue of your journal we have been invited to attend at the respective deathbeds of no less than thirty-

eight whalers?" After all, the world pays, and having paid, it prefers, I believe, to discover excuse for smiling. To effect this it is not necessary that either the author or his characters should be ever a-wearin' of the grin, and phrases such as these should be avoided:

"They shook with merriment at the witty "'Mrs. Johnson!" cried the hostess, wiping

her eyes, 'you are certainly the most amusing woman in Honor Oak.' " "'Ha, ha, ha,' said the neighbors. "That is indeed a merry story. Please tell us the other one."

You must have noticed that whenever on the stage people laugh the audience always preserves an attitude of intense gloom; take warning by this when you set out to write a diverting book. Do be careful of introducing any person

to whom you give a high reputation for wit; too often the samples given are not good enough to justify the character, and it were better on the occasion of any public appearance in the story to make him suffer for the moment from a severe cold and loss Allow him, if you will, to cough cynically;

he may be permitted to give a careless shrug of the shoulders, and there is no reason why he should not gaze at the lighted end of his cigar with a satirical smile. Let it stop there. You will, of course, recognize that if your

aim be humor you must never score anything less than a bullseye. Readers can show leniency if, called upon to cry copiously, they shed but a single tear; they can be tolerant if, expecting to be chilled to the marrow, they discover but a slight sensation of anxiety.

But if, promised amusement, they get no opportunity of relaxing the features, then there is no pity or tenderness or compassion in their minds, but only rage and violence of temper, and against the name of the writer is placed in the memory a black cross, signifying that he is henceforth to be excluded from the mental index.

These are things to be considered if you desire by writing to gain bread and butter with (after some years of hard work) marmalade, and a few shillings put away in the post office savings bank.

Finally, there is a well known rule that you should write only on one side of the paper. If you have any doubt concerning your ability you will remember that there exists the alternative of taking the attitude of dignified reserve and of writing on neither one side nor the other.

MURDERERS IN FRANCE.

Some Curious Phases of Law in Different Countries.

The recent murder of Senor Balmaceda, Secretary to the Chilean Legation in Brussels, by Luiz Waddington, son of the Chilean Minister, again directs attention to one of the many laws that are sadly in need of alteration.

It will be remembered that Waddington. after firing five shots at his sister's betrothed, ran at full speed to the Chilean Legation, which stands close to Senor Balmaceda's house, and took refuge there. In consequence of this action the police have no power to enter the building and arrest the murderer, for the legation is considered to be foreign territory and therefore inviolable. The murderer is thus able for the time to snap his fingers at the law and the police.

Even had the crime been committed in this country, says Pearson's Weekly of London, our authorities would have been of foreign countries are exempt from the jurisdiction of the country in which they stand, and local authorities have no right to enter them under any circumstances.

Once a murderer is captured in this country he may be tried for his crime, no matter how long he has escaped the arm of justice; but in France this is not so. There if a murderer is not discovered and brought to trial within fifteen years he may go free as the most crimeless citizen. Only the other day a man who had committed a murder twenty-five years ago wrote defiantly to the police confessing the crime and giving his address in Paris. Investigation proved his story to be true, yet the police were prevented by the law from arresting and punishing him.

The man who fails to raise his hat when funeral is passing becomes liable by an old law of Chester to be taken before a magistrate and imprisoned.

A stupid law in France is that a husband cannot charge his wife with any criminal offence. A dramatic incident recently exposed the opportunities the law provides to the criminally intent.

A. M. Binet a few months back became infatuated with a young woman whom he met by chance that he begged her to marry him. On the day of the ceremony the delighted bridegroom gave a dinner in a well known Paris restaurant. After the dinner came the ball, and then M. Binet took home his bride.

No sooner had they entered the house, however, than she removed her white veil and orange blossoms, and, suddenly be-coming deathly pale, gasped: "A doctor; a doctor!" In less than a quarter of an hour a doctor returned in a cab with the horrified bridegroom. Judgs of their sur-prise when the two men discovered that the bride had disappeared—taking away with her a sum of £800 which M. Binet kept in an escritoire. On rushing immediately to the local police magistrate he received the cold comfort that as he had married the lady he could not, according to the law, take any proceedings against her.

LONG CURLS AND HIGH COMBS.

COIFFURES OF THE '60S ARE HERE AGAIN.

Grandmothers as Well as Frivolous Young Women Have Their Hair Done in the Latest Fashions-The Newcst Hair Models Not So Difficult as They Seem.

Women with a moderate supply of hair and a still more moderate supply of pocket money will very likely feel discouragewhen they examine the latest hair dressing models which show a profusion of hair covering the front, back and sides of the head. From forehead to nape of neck and from ear to ear are twists, braids,

puffs, curls, pompadours.

Nevertheless, to the initiated the newest coiffures are easier to manage than some more compactly arranged structures like the braided coil or Dutch braid design, for example. Broad and high and long al they are, the most fashionable hair models are light. They do not require piles of hair at all.

The owner of a moderate quantity of hair can manage admirably provided she has skilful fingers enough-there's the rub-to separate, curl and twist her hair into up to date designs. Lacking this talent, it is really cheaper to buy a few extra puffs, curls, and rate than to run to the hair dresser every day, for the newer hair models don't last over night. They can't be slept in as were their more compact predecessors, and look none the worse

"To have her head look well taken care of, a woman must have every puff, cur and twist gone over every day," said a hair dresser of great experience and some note. "A distinctive feature of this season's hair dressing is lightness, airiness, to secure which two things are absolutely necessarycleanliness and daily combing and brushing. To look their best puffs and curls whether growing on the head or pinned on, must be rerolled and recurled every few hours.

"The reign of the curl which has just set in is destined, we hair dressers think, to last a long time. The demand for long and short, thick and thin curls, curls single and in bunches of three or four is enor-

"The long curl, hanging from the side below the ear and brought forward to droop over the shoulder in front, which has scarcely been seen since the early '60s, has come in again. Formerly these curls were nearly always natural; now they are nearly always false; not because good heads of hair are not as plentiful now as ever, but because society women are now far more particular shout how their hair is dressed than their grandmothers were.

"Formerly when long curls were in vogue they were allowed to hang almost any way, and when a woman got to be 40, or even less, she banished them altogether and took to a cap. In those days a hairdresser was called in only on state occa-

sions, once or twice a year.

"Nowadays nearly every New York woman of means has the hairdresser habit, state occasions with her happening nearly every night, and the older she grows the more elaborate her coffure gets to be.

"Long civile to drop over the shoulder." more elaborate her coiffure gets to be.

"Long curls to droop over the shoulder will be worn not alone by young girls this summer. I have customers who are grandmothers, but who don't look it, whose hair I am matching to curls long and short, and we sell curls made of gray hair."

The very latest styles in hairdressing are low. The high coiffure is the exception, not the rule. The low coiffure may be divided into two classes, the low and the very low, and with either is worn the long curl.

Short curls, bunches of them, are oftener worn with the low than with the very low coiffure, and a soft, fluffy pempadour, built over a very small cushion, is included in both.

Pompadours are no longer monumental. Pompadours are no longer monumental. over side cushions running back almost to the ears, is favored much in conjunction with the very low confure which covers almost entirely the back of the neck and is

marcelled or accordion pleated, as one woman described it, to the limit.

In the other style of pompadour the cushion is less thick at the sides and it crosses the front.

For the benefit of women who can't afford the services of a hairdresser, a few plain directions to aid in home building these coiffures were obtained from an employee of a leading hair dressing concern. Here

To make a pompadour parted or upright part the hair across the head about three inches back of the forehead and continuing down the sides to a point just back of the ear. Gather this hair forward out of the

Divide the remaining back hair again britice the femaling back hair again horizontally on a line with the top of the ear and roll the upper half up in a tight wad away from the lower half, which is left hanging. To make the most of the latter it would better be crimped a little with an active most of the latter it would be the the latter it would b ordinary crimping iron if a waver is too

hard to manage.

Then if the coiffure is to be very low fasten a round hair cushion about four inches in diameter at the back of the head inches in diameter at the back of the head just below the lower parting or so as to let the lower edge reach the nape of the neck and turn the crimped hair up over it and fasten firmly at the top of the cushion. According to the length of the hair there will be a longer or a shorter end of hair left hanging and this must be carefully drawn to preside for future use not tucked away. to one side for future use, not tucked away.

The rolled up wad of hair must now be let down until the pompadour is built, after which it is divided and rolled up into two or three or more puffs arranged to fill the gap between pompadour and bun, as the lower cushioned arrangement is called and the ends of which are at this stage of hair dressing formed into an additional

The ends of the front hair after the pompadour is built are often turned into a couple of small curls which project coquettishly from one side of the puffs.

tishly from one side of the puffs.

All this, the hairdresser said, could be done with an ordinarily thick head of hair, adding that if thin all the back hair must be used to cover (*se cushion and that the space between it and the pompadour should be filled with a pinned on twist or puffs.

For a moderately low confure, reaching

barely to the neck, say, the hair must be divided from above the forehead to the back of the ears, after the manner already described, and the back hair parted vertically down the middle instead of across the head, keeping out enough from the left hand half to make a good sized curl. Each half is then twisted up into something like the figure eight

then twisted up into something like the figure eight

This is done before the pompadour is arranged. As in the other confure mentioned, the pompadour ends are used for two or three small curls at the left side, below which falls the longer curl. Frequently all the curls are pinned on.

A variation of this confure is given by combining a single eight with loops and puffs.

This requires more skill, though, than a

This requires more skill, though, than a double eight, unless artificial puffs are

double eight, unless artificial puffs are used.

"Everybody, of course, will not wear the low coiffure, but young and stylish women are bound to wear no other for several months to come anyway," said the hair dresser, "and whether high or low, curls will be a feature of every coiffure.

"Along with the curls shell combs—large combs I mean, not those finished with a fancy and at the top—have arrived by way of Paris."

Some of these combs, costing all the way from \$10 to \$50, were shown, and the smallest of them was scarcely less than \$3.4 inches whether square or octagonal or pointed or of irregular shape. There were Empire combs decorated with gilt and precious stones; Spanish combs, the shell delicately worked in an open design almost as fine as worked in an open design almost as fine as lace and many fine examples of plain shell bordered at the top with raised beads of carved shell in light and dark shades; of thick slats of shell terminating in large round knobs, of round bars of shell interwoven and separating at the top into oblong balls.

oblong balls.

It is impossible for these combs, it was said, to become common, because they cost too much, and so far they have not been reproduced in imitation shell. Nor is it everyone who knows how to wear these combs.

They are not meant to be worn sectately.

They are not meant to be worn sedately. Like some of the new hats, they must be put on crooked to get the desired effect. put on crooked to get the desired effect. Instead of being poised squarely at the back of the head, the new combs are stuck in at any angle which departs from the perpendicular and usually at one side of the head. By way of illustration, one beautiful specimen was shoved in diagonally at the left to give the effect of holding in place a cluster of small curls.

beautiful specimen was shoved in diagonally at the left to give the effect of holding in place a cluster of small curls.

"One of my patrons, recently back from Europe, has a shell comb, the top about 3½ inches deep and 4 inches wide, studded with gems which cost \$500, and there are varieties which cost more," said the hairdresser. "A bunch of curls and a high top comb are the distinguishing mark of the newest coiffures.

"No, there is not the slightest decline in the popularity of the Marcel wave. In fact, straight, uncrimped hair is never seen now on the head of a woman of fashion unless her hair happens to be jet black, in which case no sensible hairdresser would advise having an iron touched to it.

"Jet black hair is not common, though. Black-brown or brown-black hair is plentiful enough, but the owners generally dye it jet black or bleach it a dark chestnut, or a red brown or even yellow."

PAYS EVEN IN PIRATES. Value of Politeness When on Robbery Bent

and in Ordinary Life. "As a general proposition," said Mr. Blinkinton, "I should say that a pirate could get away with it easy, if he observe good manners. To be robbed rudely is distressing to most people-it is the familiar adding insult to injury, and

that is something that always rankles. "It has always seemed to me that if ever I should taken up the piracy game in any form, I should go about it with the greatest possible consideration for the personal feelings of the people robbed, for people will stand for almost anything as long as they are decently treated; and so with polite treatment piracy is easy and profitable, at least for a long time.

"It is not alone in piracy that good manners count for profit; good manners give great dividends to the practitioner in the pleasure that arises from giving other people pleasure and sparing other people distress.

"I don't find, in my experience, that any this country, says Pearson's Weekly of London, our authorities would have been just as helpless, for, as the law runs, the just as helpless, for, as the law runs, the just as helpless, for as the law runs, the just as helpless, for as the law runs, the just as helpless, for as the law runs, the just as helpless, for as the law runs, the just as helpless, for as the law runs, the just as helpless, for as the law runs, the just as helpless, for as the law runs, the just as helpless, for as the law runs, the just as helpless, for as the law runs, the just as helpless, for as the law runs, the just as helpless, for as the law runs, the just as helpless, for as the law runs, the just as helpless, for a second runs and the following runs are runs as the following runs as the following runs are runs are runs. The same runs are runs are runs are runs are runs are runs as the following runs are runs are runs are runs are runs. The runs are runs. The runs are run but thoughtlessness is not necessarily ill manners, and it may be harmless, unless it develops into indifference, in which form it may hurt us some.

"Generally speaking, I don't find myself any more likely to be disturbed by arrogance on the part of the rich than by rudeness on the part of the poor; which is to say that I am as likely to meet ill manners from one as from the other. The man whom I encounter in an elevated car sitting slewed around so that he occupies a seat and a half and who declines to straighten around for me may be comfortably circumstanced and well dressed or he may be poor and poorly dressed. In either case the lack of courtesy might proceed from precisely the same cause, from simple boorishness and natural ill manneredness.

"It is fear that we may be imposed upon, and further, that the other fellow will think that in giving way we are knuckling to him, that is responsible for many and many an exhibition of ill manners. We meet a man coming along the sidewalk on a rain day carrying an umbrella, while we are doing the same. It would be an easy thing for either of us to elevate his umbrella a little so that it would clear the other man's as we passed, or it would be easy for either of us to tilt his umbrella a little, with the

same result.
"We have the to do either for fear the other man will think we are knuckling to him. And precisely the same thing holds, though in a somewhat more acutely felt form, as to turning out, as between two men meeting in a path wide enough only for one, beaten down in new fallen snow.
"I used to know a man up in Turner's
Falls, Mass., who tried habitually to practise good manners, and he has told me that in rainy day encounters such as I have cited he invariably raises his umbrella or tilts it, as invariably to find the other man returnas invariably to find the other man returning his courtesy in manner corresponding.
He tells me that when he meets a man in
a narrow snow path he always steps out
with one foot, so giving the other man half
the path, and he tells me that rarely does
this courtesy fail of return in the manner
offered—that he has seen coming along the
path toward him bull headed and determined men who were evidently bent on mined men who were evidently bent on hogging the whole rath, but who, when they saw him do this, stepped out with one foot themselves, yielding to him what he conceded to them.

"And he tells me that it is his common experience that people treat him as he treats them—that if he shows good manners to them they show good manners to him, that good manners bring good manners in "As I remarked at the outset, we will

stand to be pirated if the person is polite to us; but it is in the innumerable little encounters of our daily life, in our meetings here and there with various people and over little things that good manners count. In these things they count for much.

"Blessed be the man who first invented good manners: and thrice blest is he who makes it the code of his daily life."

Crime in Great Britain From the London Daily Graphic

The principal conclusions as to the increase and decrease of crimes and offences to be drawn from the statistics for 1904 are shortly stated thus 1. Crimes against the person have dimin-

by habitual criminals have ceased to increase at the same rapid rate as in previous years. 3. Minor offences of dishonesty have increased.
4. Serious frauds and breaches of trust have

NEW YORK'S HOTEL WORLD.

ONE DISTRICT THAT HARBORS 20,000 PERMANENT GUESTS.

Apartment Hotels Have Made the Region From Thirty-fourth to Fifty-ninth Street a New City-Features Which How Made These Dwellings Popular.

Since New Yorkers took so cordially to the apartment hotel way of life these buildings have sprung up in every part of the city. They are to be found as far south as Washington Square, Harlem is full of them, and there is scarcely a section of the city in between that has not such accommodations to offer in one form or another.

But the apartment hotel abounds most in the region bounded by Thirty-fourth and Fifty-ninth streets, Park avenue and Broadway.

In that district are more apartment hotels than anywhere in the town, and these also are the finest and most expensive.

Including the hotels that also receive transient guests there are seventy-two such establishments in the district. Bachelor apartments without restaurants and flats provided with kitchens are not included in this list. Asit is, New York has in this region alone a hotel population of only a few less than 20,000.

The majority of the so-called apartment hotels will now take transient guests rather than run the risk of empty rooms. This tendency is offset by the new practice of the transient hotels. Many of these, like the Savoy and Netherlands, rent many of their suites by the year. There are arartment hotels that strictly insist on leasing for a whole year. They are able to demand higher rents for this reason and are supposed to be more exclusive.

The tremendous increase in apartment hotels during the past decade in New York will be a matter of record for future historians of this city. How much of it was due to inadequate supply of servants, how much to the removal to New York of dwellers in other cities unwilling to settle permanently, and whether or not it was due in any extent to the American woman's increasing dislike for housekeeping-all these are questions to be carefully estimated by historians.

The average apartment in one of these hotels consists of a sitting room, bedroom and bath. From this average the number of the of rooms is increased to six or eight. From \$25 a week for such accommodations the price goes up to \$500 a week. The majority of the apartment hotels are table d' hôte, as it is called, so far as their food is concerned. That is to say, the guests pay a fixed sum by the week for their food. This is rarely less than \$12, but goes as high as \$20.

Such a rate of living as the last mentioned may, of course, be very expensive. In a family of four, food and service alone cost \$80. The greatest complaint against apartment house life has always looked toward the kitchen. In spite of the prices, it is never up to the average possible in a regular transient hotel. There are few apartment hotels which have an a la carte dining room; because the demand for food is too slight. Guests in such a place avail themselves too often of the advantages of the city restaurants. It is only by tying his guests down to a regular sum every week that the proprietor can make his kitchen pay.

Rooms in apartment hotels are small; like the rooms in all recently erected New York buildings; but there is a maximum of comfort provided in this limited space. Then the question of service is settled forever. The servant question never shows its head in any form. The bell boy is nearly as close as the telephone, and in some of these places there are valets and barbers at hand. Life is made so easy that space does not seem necessary.

region described here. On the east side of the avenue they are comparatively scarce. Between Fifth and Sixth avenues on the side streets the number is larger. but further west there are still more.

The seventy-two hotels in this region have a capacity of nearly 20,000 persons. This number does not include the servants. How many of them there are may be surmised from the fact that a hotel which will accommodate \$00 guests must have at least 300 servants. Not all of the servants live in the hotels. One hotel proprietor told THE SUN reporter that it would not be far amiss to estimate the number of servants living in these hotels at

The hotels now open or soon to open and the number of guests they are able to accommodate give a fair idea of the way in which so many persons could be living in this region as to make a hotel world. The hotels included in this section, beginning at Thirty-fourth street, are: The Waldorf; Astoria, 1,500; Hotel Colling-

wood, 200; Gregorian Hotel, 250; Hotel Mari-borough, 475; Normandie Hotel, 200; The Alston, 40: The Touraine, 200; Browne's, 20; Murray Hill Hotel, 600; the Vendome, \$80; the Saranac, 600; the Knickerbocker, 1,000; Park View, 150; Manhattan Hotel, 850; New Belmont, 1,000: Grand Union, 1,000: Hotel Cadillac, 400: Hotel Spalding, 350; Renais sance, 150; Royalton, 140; Hotel Astor, 750 Hotel Gerard, 350; Dunlop, 40; Algonquin, 350; Hotel Iroquois, 250; the Mansfield, 100; Sherry's, 80; Hotel Hamilton, 125; Hotel Bel-mont, 125; the Wroxeter, 50; the St. James, 175; the Schuyler, 250; the St. Rafael, 150 the Seymour, 250; the Webster, 125; 24 West Forty-fifth street, 40: the Lorraine, 200; Hotel Remington, 120: the Gallatin, 250; the Holland, 60; the Long Acre, 100; St. Margaret, 160; Hotel Flanders, 325; the University, 150; Hotel Portland, 125; the Stanley, 200; Hotel Lexington, 450; Hotel Patterson, 100, and Hotel Somerset, 250.

Hotel Somerset, 250.

It is a fact that Forty-eighth street is almost the only side street in this region unprovided with an apartment hotel. The unprovided however, begins strongly with next street, however, begins strongly with Cambridge Court, 225; Hotel Maryland, 150; the Bristol, 350; the Hawthorne, 80; Hotel Weston, 175, and the Buckingham Hotel,

Weston, 175, and the Buckingham Hotel, 225.

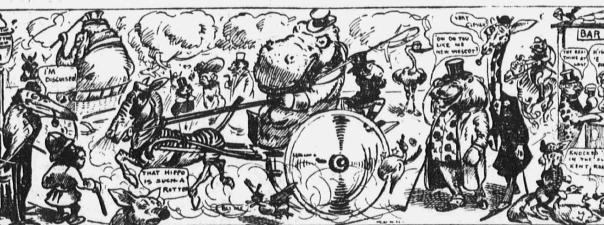
Fifty-first street brings another hiatus in the list. Then comes the Lincoln, 140, which is followed by another street beneft of this modern improvement. In Fifty-fourth street there are the Cumberland, 275; the Hotel Carleton, 300; Hotel Woodward, 300; Hotel Wellington, 300; the Devon, 200; Hotel Gotham, 500; Hotel St. Regis, 825; Hotel Grenoble, 140; Hotel Sterling, 160; Hotel Essex, 120; St. Hubert, 150; Hotel Oxford, 150; Hotel Savor, 800; Hotel Netherland, 300; Roland Hotes, 200, and the Manhanset, 50.

These are the houses that shelter enough souls to make a city of respectable size. Of course there are among these nearly all sorts and conditions of wouses.

Feats of Strength by Small Plants From the Kansas City Journal.

Strength is not a thing usually connected ith maidenhair fern; yet if its roots have not sufficient room they will break the pot in which the plant grows. Blades of grass will force the curbstones between which they may spring up out of their place and in a single night a crop of small mushrooms have lifted a large stone. Indeed, plants have been known to break the hardest rocks. 2. Crimes of the classes chiefly committed The island of Aldabra, to the northwest of Madagascar, is becoming smaller and smaller through the action of the mangroves that grow along the foot of the cliffs. They eat their way into the rock in all directions, and into the gaps thus formed the waves force their way. In time they will probably reduce the island to pleces.

THE ZOOLAND'S PARTY IN LONDON.



The Zooland's company has reached The ocean's eastward shore; The earth is on an even keel And heaves and rocks no more

They take in ancient London town Which takes them in in turn; Although they paid the stewards' tips They've money still to burn.

They gathered on the sea. The lion's at his ease within The British beast's demesne But when he goes to Ireland he

Will paint his whiskers green

To pay the piper's fee:

The leopard has a few ten spots

And all hands have the long green roll

The game of Hyde and seek.

Suppose the hippo's sulky should Collapse beneath his weight? I fear the monkey in the rear

In leafy branches squeak;

'Tis pleasant playing in Hyde Park

Would be fifteen, plus eight.

Drunkenness is stationary.
Offences of the vagrancy class are grow-rapidly.